Arthur Mee, F.R.A.S., W. H. S. Monck, M.A., F.R.A.S., Captain W. Noble, F.R.A.S., J. A. Westwood Oliver, James G. Petrie, F.R.A.S., C. L. Prince, F.R.A.S., W. Schooling, F.R.A.S., G. M. Seabroke, F.R.A.S., K. J. Tarrant, F.R.A.S., Rev. W. R. Waugh, F.R.A.S., and A. Stanley Williams, F.R.A.S."

"This society has been formed to secure more thorough co-operation of astronomical observers throughout the country, and at the same time meet the wishes and requirements of many who, though taking a high interest in Astronomy, have found themselves precluded by one cause or another from joining the Royal Astronomical Society. Its leading features are as follows:

"Membership: Open to all persons interested in Astronomy, ladies as well as gentlemen.

"Headquarters: To be fixed in London.

"Objects: The association of observers, especially the possessors of small telescopes, for mutual help, and their organization in the work of astronomical observation. The circulation of current astronomical information. The encouragement of a popular interest in astronomy.

"Methods: The arrangement of memoers for the work of observing in sections or departments of observation, under experienced directors. The publication, at short and regular intervals, of a journal containing reports of the society's meetings and of its observing sections; papers by members; and notes on current Astronomy. The holding of meetings, not only in London, but also at provincial centers, wherever the number of members justifies it and the members themselves desire it."

Notice concerning the Miscellaneous Stars Observed with the Repsold Meridian-Circle of the Lick Observatory.

The meridian-circle is regularly employed by Professor Schaeberle in the observation of stars, of which a list has been given in *Publ.* A. S. P., vol. II, p. 27.

The circle is also employed from time to time in determining the places of stars used for comparisons with comets, planets, etc. For such stars provisional places are derived as accurately as possible with our present knowledge of the constants (refraction, division-error, flexure, etc.), and these provisional places, if published now, may be of use to other observers.

The following list is the first installment of such observations. It is to be understood as giving provisional places only. It is our intention at a future time to bring all such lists, after revision, into a cat-

alogue of miscellaneous stars. The places in this and subsequent lists of the sort are the immediate results of observation reduced to the beginning of the year 1900. For all stars of the *Berliner Jahrbuch* the proper motion as given in that work is applied. All other stars are reduced without proper motion. The refraction and other constants are those given in Vol. I, *Publications of the Lick Observatory*, or else those of the *Berliner Jahrbuch.* No corrections for division are here applied. The separate observations are united into one mean. The *current number* of the star is its R. A. for 1900 to the integral second neglecting decimals, written as a number of six figures. Thus, a star whose R. A. is $1^h\ 24^m\ 1^s.7$ will have the number 012401; one whose R. A. is $23^h\ 7^m\ 20^s$, the number 230720, etc. If several stars should chance to fall on the same second, they will be distinguished as *a*, *b*, *c*, etc., in the order of R. A. for 1900.* The R. A. observations are strictly differential with the *B. J.* system, and, in general, the list of time-stars between $+15°$ and $-10°$ (*Publ.* A. S. P., vol. II, p. 28) is employed. The decl. observations are sometimes strictly differential with the *B. J.* system, but occasionally may be referred to the nadir, with an assumed latitude. E. S. H.

Gift to the Lick Observatory from Miss Bruce, of New York City.

Miss C. W. Bruce, a member of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, has presented to the Lick Observatory a sum of money, to be used in employing a computer to aid in the reduction of the meridian observations made at Ann Arbor by Professor Schaeberle upon the double-stars of the *Positiones Mediæ* of W. Struve. These observations will be completed here and published by the Observatory. The generosity of Miss Bruce enables us to begin the reductions of the older observations at once. The gift is a portion of Miss Bruce's Grant in Aid of Astronomical Research, and was awarded through the Harvard College Observatory. E. S. H.

October 21, 1890.

* This method has the advantage of allowing other stars to be inserted in their appropriate places, at any time, without disturbing the sequence of numbering. Thus, one and the same star has always one and the same number. As a striking example of the inconveniences of the opposite plan, I may cite the Washington Catalogue of Stars for 1860, where different numbers are assigned to the same star in different editions. Another special advantage of the adopted system of numbering is that when the place of a star is quoted for an epoch different from the catalogue-epoch, as 1910, for example, the number of the star then gives additional and useful data—*i. e.*, the R. A. for 1900 and the (approximate) variation in ten years. The plan has some disadvantages also, but only a trial of it can determine whether the disadvantages outweigh the advantages.

1. List of Miscellaneous Stars Observed with the Repsold Meridian-Circle of the Lick Observatory.

By J. M. Schaeberle.

Catalogue Number.	Mag.	R.A. 1900.	Dec. 1900.	No. of obs. R.A.; Dec.	Epochs, R.A.; Dec. 1800 +	Remarks: Name of the Star in other catalogues; purpose for which the Star was observed, etc.
		h m s	° ′ ″			°
192200	7.7	19 22 0.48	— 5 56 4.3	4. 4.	89.46	S.D. 6.5151
192337	8.3	19 23 37.87	— 6 22 43.0	4. 4.	.47	6.5158
192441	8.5	19 24 41.33	— 5 7 47.0	4. 4.	.47	5.4985
192553	8.4	19 25 53.20	— 5 52 52.6	5. 5.	.48	5.4989
192615	8.2	19 26 15.45	— 5 19 42.2	6. 6.	.48	5.4992
192805	7.6	19 28 5.69	— 4 57 27.4	5. 6.	89.50	— 5.5006
192912	8.5	19 29 12.60	— 4 40 0.3	4. 4.	.47	4.4843
192955	7.8	19 29 55.68	— 4 30 41.4	4. 2.	.47	4.4846
193116	7.8	19 31 16.18	— 4 59 37.7	1. 1.	.49	5.5021
193128	7.5	19 31 28.29	— 4 31 18.4	4. 4.	.46	4.4855
193156	8.0	19 31 56.93	— 3 41 53.3	3. 3.	89.50	— 3.4649
193228	5.0	19 32 28.98	— 4 52 14.3	7. 7.	.47	4.4861
193502	6.8	19 35 2.11	— 5 40 39.4	4. 4.	.49	5.5036
193528	7.5	19 35 28.37	— 4 15 52.6	3. 4.	.49	4.4877
193630	7.7	19 36 30.92	— 4 31 20.1	8. 8.	.47	4.4883
193958	8.3	19 39 58.65	— 4 45 49.9	6. 6.	89.46	— 4.4903
194134	7.8	19 41 34.25	— 3 54 26.6	4. 4.	.48	4.4916
194228	7.8	19 42 28.45	— 5 28 48.3	4. 4.	.48	5.5060
194339	7.8	19 43 39.43	— 4 44 42.7	8. 8.	.47	4.4926
194418	8.0	19 44 18.79	— 4 46 49.2	5. 5.	.47	4.4936
194531	6.5	19 45 31.20	— 4 56 50.1	4. 4.	89.48	— 5.5075
194802	8.0	19 48 2.15	— 4 49 53.2	6. 6.	.47	4.4960
194857	8.0	19 48 57.46	— 5 18 19.8	7. 7.	.47	5.5099
195200	8.2	19 52 0.86	— 4 57 11.0	5. 5.	.47	5.5120
195238	8.5	19 52 38.61	— 5 27 15.5	5. 5.	.48	5.5124
195253	8.2	19 52 53.46	— 6 37 11.9	2. 3.	89.47	— 6.5320
195254	8.2	19 52 54.25	— 4 37 29.1	2. 2.	.48	4.4984
195532	7.8	19 55 32.18	— 4 35 6.4	4. 5.	.47	4.4992
195615	8.2	19 56 15.16	— 6 39 3.0	4. 4.	.47	6.5339
195652	6.3	19 56 52.72	— 5 16 1.7	3. 3.	.47	5.5138
195740	8.1	19 57 40.46	— 7 58 26 9	4. 4.	89.47	— 8.5205
195756	8.2	19 57 56.71	— 4 54 40.3	3. 3.	.49	5.5144
195959	8.5	19 59 59.23	— 6 52 7.7	3. 3.	.49	6.5360
200119	7.2	20 1 19.69	— 4 42 13.2	3. 3.	.47	4.5016
200122	8.2	20 1 22.16	— 7 18 4.4	4. 5.	.48	7.5169
200139	7.3	20 1 39.48	— 8 28 8.1	2. 2.	89.52	— 8.5237
200544	6.5	20 5 44.77	— 9 8 18.0	4. 6.	.47	9.5382

Comparison Stars for Victoria, 1889.

Printer's Error in Professor Weinek's Paper on Drawings of the Moon.

On page 214, No. 2, *for* Sinus Iridium *read* Sinus Iridum.